AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph [0058] on page 14 has been amended as follows:

[058] Fig. 4 illustrates a sequence 32 that is used to code the address in the address-coding pattern and positions in the position-coding pattern. The sequence 32 comprises ~~512~~ 1024 values 33, which each are either "0", "1", "2" or "3". An arbitrary subsequence 34, 35 with five values may unambiguously define a sequence value that corresponds to the position of the subsequence in the sequence 32. Each subsequence appears only once in the sequence. Thus, the first subsequence 34 corresponds to the sequence value "0" and the second subsequence 35 corresponds to the sequence value "1". Sequences of this kind are described in "Pseudo-Random Sequences and Arrays" by F. Jessi MacWilliams and Neil J.A. Sloane in "Proceedings of the IEEE Vol. 64 No. 12 December 1976".

Paragraph [0060] on page 15 has been amended as follows:

[060] The recording of an address from an address-coding pattern in the address area 3 will now be described with reference to Figs 1, 2 and 5. When the user unit 14 is passed across the address-coding pattern in the address area 3, an image of a first address portion 20 is recorded, with twenty five (i.e., five times

five) symbols 6 arranged in columns 36, which each constitute a subsequence of the sequence 32. Each of the symbols 6 is one of the four different symbols that are shown in Fig. 3. Each of the symbols 6 consists of a marking that is displaced, in relation to a virtual raster point, in one of four directions. The distance between crossings in the virtual raster is 0.3 millimeters, according to this embodiment of the invention. Each marking is displaced 0.05 millimeters from its corresponding virtual raster point, while the size of a marking is 0.03 millimeters. The image-processing means 9 converts the subsequences 36 in the matrix 20 to subsequences 39 with values 40. Each subsequence 39 with values 40 corresponds to a sequence value 27 corresponding to the position in a sequence with ~~512~~ 1024 values, where each value is either "0", "1", "2" or "3". If an image is recorded, which is displaced one row in the matrix 20, sequence values corresponding to the next position in the sequence may be obtained. The user unit 14 may convert the subsequences 39 to sequence values 27. Subsequently, the user unit 14 may calculate data values 26 as the difference modulo 1024 between the sequence values 27 for adjoining columns. By the sequence values 27 increasing to the same extent for each column if the recorded image is displaced in the direction of the column, the data values, which equal the difference between the sequence values, may be independent of the height at which the image is recorded. Then, the data values 26 may be converted to

binary values and the eight least significant bits in each character value may be converted to characters 11 which are stored in the memory 10 while the two most significant bits from four adjoining character values are used as position for the columns. Thus, a total of 256 different characters can thus be coded. The characters 11 may constitute part of the address.